

5/25/78

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	Henry Owen to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 6 pp., re: Food aid for Laos	5/24/78	A
Memo	David Aaron to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 4 pp., re: Message to Begin <i>Approved per RAC NLC-126-72-35-1-9,</i> <i>4/17/13</i>	5/25/78	A
Memo	Jordan to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 12 pp., re: Recommendations	5/25/78	C

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Presidential
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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - May 25, 1978

8:15 Mr. David Aaron - The Oval Office.

8:45 Opening Remarks at Fiscal Year 1980 Budget
Briefing for the Cabinet. (Mr. Jack Watson).
The Cabinet Room.

9:00 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

9:15 Mr. Hess Dyas, Democratic Candidate for
(2 min.) Congress, 1st District, Nebraska. (Mr. Frank
Moore) - The Oval Office.

10:30 Greet Group of Democratic State Chairmen.
(10 min.) (Mr. Tim Kraft) - The Roosevelt Room.

10:45 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:00 Presidential Scholars Award Ceremony.
(15 min.) (Mr. Stuart Eizenstat) - The Rose Garden.

1:50 Depart South Grounds via Helicopter en route
Trip to Illinois and West Virginia.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Kosalynn

5-25-78

We need to
invite Mrs
Magnuson to
the W. H.
(Termaine)

JC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 25, 1978

Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Tim Kraft
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Anne Wexler
Landon Butler
Jim Gammill

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD PRESS
ANNOUNCEMENT

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
/	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
/	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
/	MOORE
/	POWELL
/	WATSON
/	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
/	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
/	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
/	VOORDE
	WARREN
/	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1978

Q

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM Fran *Ward* and Phil Wise *PLW*
SUBJECT Federal Home Loan Bank Board Press
Announcement

Robert McKinney, Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, has requested 15 minutes of your time on Thursday, June 8 to participate in announcing a 10 billion dollar community investment fund program. Developed by the Bank Board in response to your call for a public private partnership in the urban policy message, the main points of the community investment fund programs are as follows:

- (1) No tax money is involved. The entire cost of the program, which will be very substantial, will be borne by the Federal Home Loan Bank System.
- (2) The thrust behind the entire program is creativity at the local level. The \$10 billion will supplement and leverage funds available under Federal, State and local government programs, such as community development grants and urban action grants. It thus keys in perfectly with the neighborhood revitalization and urban lending programs of the Administration.
- (3) The FHLBB has tentatively set up a list of about 20 mayors, chaired by Mayor Colman Young of Detroit, to participate in the announcement of the program. They are from all sizes of cities, from all parts of the country. They also have a tentative list of five politically influential savings and loan industry leaders who are eager to participate in the announcement.
- (4) It will permit the purchase and rehabilitation of over 300,000 housing units.

Stu, Anne, Landon and Walt strongly urge your participation in the announcement. It is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate that Urban Policy Message is workable and that free enterprise can make a major contribution to your national development goals.

APPROVE ✓
DISAPPROVE —

[Handwritten signature]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

ARMS SALES VOTE -- LETTER TO
SENATORS

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
✓	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
✓	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRANK MOORE *Fm/pd*

SUBJECT:

Thank You Letters to Senators
on the Arms Sales Vote.

Attached is a draft letter that we plan to send to each Senator who supported us on the arms sales vote.

If you approve the attached draft, we will have the letters prepared for your signature. In addition, we will send you a list of suggested postscripts for each Senator.

DECISION:

APPROVED: ✓

why so late?

APPROVED WITH FOLLOWING CHANGES:

J

Attachment

DRAFT LETTER TO BE SENT TO SENATORS WHO SUPPORTED US ON
THE ARMS SALES VOTE

TO SENATOR _____

Please accept my personal thanks for your support on
the arms sales vote. I strongly feel that these sales
are in our national interest and ^{will} promote the prospects of
peace in the Middle East.

Sincerely,

The Honorable _____

United States Senate

Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1978

Stu Eizenstat
Anne Wexler
Jim Fallows

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jack Watson

RE: ANNOUNCEMENT OF STATE
INCENTIVE GRANT LEGISLATION
AND SPEECH TO STATE
LEGISLATURE

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
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<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO DEADLINE
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

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<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN
<input type="checkbox"/>	WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
ANNE WEXLER *Anne*

SUBJECT:

Announcement of State Incentive Grant
Legislation and Speech to State
Legislature

We think it would be useful to stress the continuity of your commitment to the urban policy if you would announce the transmission of the State Incentive Grant legislation to Congress in your speech to the State Legislature on Friday.

This would involve only four paragraphs in your speech or opening remarks, and we would distribute a fact sheet to the press at that time.

This will be the final piece of urban policy legislation to be sent to Congress, with the exception of the complex National Development Bank legislation which will be sent to Congress a week or so later.

The State Incentive Grant legislation will be endorsed by both the National Governors' Association and the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Pat Harris feels it would not be wise to make this announcement in Illinois because Governor Thompson has clearly expressed his belief that our plan is inadequate to solve the urban problems. We believe that the public relations advantages outweigh any statement Thompson may make.

Approve Announcement ✓

Disapprove Announcement

TC

2774

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1978

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-12-35-1-9

RS NARA DATE 4/16/13

MEMORANDUM

~~SECRET~~

3154

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~ GDS

May 25, 1978

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: DAVID AARON *DA*
SUBJECT: Message from Prime Minister Begin

At Tab A is a message from Prime Minister Begin concerning the sale of aircraft to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The Prime Minister requests assurances on the transfer and use of those aircraft that would go beyond those contained in Secretary Brown's letter to the Congressional leadership. He also requests a "substantial increase of supply of arms to Israel."

The State Department is preparing a draft reply which should be available for your consideration shortly. State is not inclined to recommend giving Israel additional assurances.

I agree
J

~~SECRET~~ GDS

DECLASSIFIED
Per, Rac Project

ESDN: NLG-126-12-35-1-9

BY *KS* NARA DATE *4/16/13*

~~SECRET~~

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

~~SECRET~~

AD/889

22 May 1978

My dear Mr. President:

I have been asked by Prime Minister Begin to transmit to you the following message:

"Dear Mr. President:

Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your warm letter of May 16. Your words of friendship and your assurances concerning the United States commitment to the security of Israel are deeply appreciated.

Indeed, Mr. President, the decision to supply modern sophisticated weapons to Saudi Arabia and Egypt remains a source of great concern to the people and Government of Israel. There is deep anxiety that as a consequence of the decision the security of Israel will be endangered and the balance of power disturbed.

Therefore, in addition to the assurances conveyed in the letter of the Saudi Arabia Government to Secretary Brown, may I, Mr. President, respectfully ask you that assurance be given to Israel by the United States Government to the effect that the aircraft in question, will under no circumstances, be transferred to a third party nor used against Israel.

In view of the new situation and in order to offset the possible danger to Israel in the future, a substantial increase of supply of arms to Israel is most essential.

I, of course, believe wholeheartedly in the friendship between the United States of America and the State of Israel based both on the community of ideals and moral values and on mutual interests. It is in this spirit that I share with you, Mr. President, the belief that these bonds of friendship will overcome the difficulties and the cause of peace and security in the Middle East will be advanced.

~~SECRET~~

2/..

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-12-35-1-9

BY 155 NARA DATE 7/15/72

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

~~SECRET~~

-2-

22 May 1978

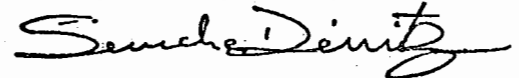
The President

Permit me, in conclusion, to express to you my profound appreciation for your message of sympathy delivered to me yesterday by Ambassador Lewis following the outrage at the Paris airport.

Yours respectfully and sincerely,

Menachem Begin"

Respectfully yours,



Simcha Dinitz

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

~~SECRET~~



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

*Interagency 286
Toxic materials
Space*

May 24, 1978

MEETING ON THE 1980 BUDGET
Thursday, May 25, 1978
8:30 A.M. (one and one-half hours)
The Cabinet Room

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *Jim*

I. PURPOSE

To emphasize to members of the Cabinet and major agency heads the need for constraint in developing the 1980 budget. It is suggested that Jim McIntyre introduce the meeting, and that Charlie Schultze follow with a brief discussion (7 to 10 minutes) of the economic situation and the view of the President's economic advisers on fiscal policy. This would be followed at approximately 8:45 A.M. by an appearance by the President, during which he would emphasize his personal commitment to budget restraint. (Talking points developed jointly by CEA and OMB are attached.)

II. PARTICIPANTS

The Vice President
The Cabinet

John Gilligan - Agency for International Development
Alan Campbell - Civil Service Commission
Douglas Costle - Environmental Protection Agency
Joel Solomon - General Services Administration
Robert Frosch - National Aeronautics and Space
Administration
Vernon Weaver - Small Business Administration
Joseph Maxwell Cleland - Veterans Administration

Hamilton Jordan
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Frank Moore
Robert Strauss
Anne Wexler
Stuart Eizenstat

Zbigniew Brzezinski
Charles Schultze
Lyle Gramley
Frank Press
James McIntyre
Bowman Cutter

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT --
MEETING WITH THE CABINET AND MAJOR AGENCY HEADS
May 25, 1978

Since the beginning of 1977, we have made substantial progress in moving our economy forward and putting people back to work:

-- Real GNP grew by almost 6% last year; employment rose by over 4 million in 1977, and has continued to rise sharply.

-- Unemployment has declined much faster than we expected.

- . From 7.8% in Q4 1976 to 6.0% in April.
- . In the economic forecast that underlies our 1979 budget, a 6% unemployment rate was not expected until around the middle of 1979. So we are a year or so ahead of schedule.

On the inflation front, however, we have made no progress at all. In fact, the inflation picture is worsening:

- We inherited a 6 to 6-1/2% underlying inflation rate from the past.
 - . We had hoped to see some moderation by this time.
 - . None has occurred.

- Since last fall, the rate of price increase has been moving up.
 - . It began with wholesale prices late last year.
 - . This year, consumer prices have also been rising very rapidly (9.3% annual rate in Q1 1978).
 - . Charlie Schultze tells me that consumer prices may rise by close to 7% this year, rather than by the 6 to 6-1/4% he had been expecting in January--and this assumes that the recent large increases in food prices begin to level off soon.

- Most of the more rapid rise of prices is due to sharply higher food prices, reflecting reduced

supplies of meat and vegetables. There is very little we can do about this.

-- But there are some worrisome signs in other areas.

. Productivity growth has been very poor this past year.

. Wage rate increases have also accelerated.

-- The public regards inflation as the principal economic problem.

-- If inflation worsens still further, the recovery will be in danger, and the possibility of a new recession will become very real.

-- Most other countries have been bringing down their inflation rates. If the U.S. inflation gets worse, while others' continue to get better, further depreciation of the dollar is highly likely, adding still further to our inflation problem.

Implications for overall economic policy strategy:

- Our commitment to reducing unemployment--and, in particular, to providing jobs for the structurally unemployed--must remain firm.
- But given the worsening of the outlook for inflation, we must give that problem much higher priority.
- A major part of our anti-inflation program depends upon encouraging the private sector to cooperate with us in decelerating wage and price increases.
- But it is critical to our anti-inflation effort--and to our whole economic policy--that we have a budget that does not add fuel to the inflation. We took the first step in that direction by reducing the amount of tax reduction we proposed for fiscal 1979.
- Charlie Schultze, Jim McIntyre, and Mike Blumenthal are unanimous in their view that we need to exercise very strong budget restraint in order to

avoid stepped-up inflation and associated serious economic problems.

We have taken a preliminary look at the 1980 budget. Unless we act very, very strongly to curb expenditures, the 1980 budget will be inflationary.

- Simply continuing the programs we now have on the books or have urged the Congress to pass, will result in very large expenditure increases in 1980.
- Unless we reduce those expenditures, the budget deficit for 1980--even assuming continued growth in the economy and further reduction in unemployment--will be as large as in 1979--over \$50 billion.
- 1980 will be the fifth year of economic recovery; unemployment will have been substantially reduced; our economy would be operating much closer to capacity, and still we would have no reduction in the deficit.

- I simply cannot and will not let this happen. The effect of this on the economy would clearly be inflationary. The mere announcement of it would wreck our anti-inflation program, and probably send interest rates soaring.

- I realize that many of you feel that our election promises require continuing substantial budget increases. However, we need to balance the need for additional funds against my overriding commitment to the American people to control the size of the Federal Government. We have gone far in meeting our program commitments in the context of fairly restrained budgets for fiscal year 1978 and fiscal year 1979.

- For 1980, my overall commitment to control the size of the Federal Government, plus the necessity of a restrained fiscal policy, compel us to aim for a substantially more restrictive budget. To reach this goal, agency budget ceilings are going to be much tighter than most of you probably expect.

- This policy is not meant to signal the abandoning of our campaign goals, nor is it meant to suggest that your programs are unneeded or wasteful. Rather, this policy is intended to create an essential pause in the rapid growth of the Federal establishment. It is meant to support my commitment to holding down the size of government, and to follow constructive economic policy.

- I believe this is the course we must follow, but I cannot do so successfully without your full support and cooperation. My purpose in meeting with you this morning is to seek that support and cooperation.

- To be successful in achieving congressional cooperation for a pause in the rapid growth rate of Federal programs, we cannot treat the 1980 budget as a necessary evil. Rather, working together, we need to present a budget that is tight but positive. I need your best ideas on how to re-shape agency programs and policies so that they are not only effective within constrained resources, but are convincing to the Congress and

the people. I also need your strong support in achieving congressional acceptance of our program.

-- I have no doubt that the American people will fully support a policy of budget restraint. Further, it is essential to maintain the continued strength of the economy and to demonstrate our ability to control the growth of the Federal Government.

-- At this point, let me ask Jim McIntyre and Bo Cutter to review for you in somewhat more detail the nature of the budget problems we face for 1980 and the subsequent planning period of 1981 and 1982.

9:15 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1978

PHOTO SESSION WITH HESS DYAS

Thursday, May 25, 1978
9:15 a.m. (2 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore

F.M./BR

I. PURPOSE

To be photographed with Hess Dyas.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Hess Dyas is the Democratic candidate for the 1st District of Nebraska, the seat vacated by Congressman Charles Thone who is the Republican nominee for governor of Nebraska.

Dyas is a strong candidate and provides us with a chance to win this open seat held by the Republicans since 1966. Dyas, the former State Democratic Chairman, ran against Thone in 1974 securing 47% of the vote. He received 61% of the vote in his primary running well throughout the District. Dyas' Republican opponent, Douglas Bereuter, a moderate conservative, is very formidable. Dyas, unlike several other mid-western Democrats has not attempted to put a wedge between himself and the Administration. We are going to do everything we can to see him elected to the House.

- B. Participants: The President, Hess Dyas, Frank Moore.
C. Press Plan: White House photographer only.

10:30 AM

(10)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1978

MEETING WITH STATE CHAIRMEN AND THEIR GUESTS

Roosevelt Room

10:30 a.m. (10 Minutes)

by: Tim Kraft

I. PURPOSE:

Introductory meeting

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS:

A. BACKGROUND:

These state chairmen and their guests have been invited by Tim Kraft to come to the second in a series of briefings conducted by Senior White House staff members to give them some insight on Administration policies and legislative initiatives. This is the first time, for many of the chairmen, to visit the White House.

B. PARTICIPANTS:

Eduardo Cantera, Attorney, Florida guest
Alfredo Duran, State Chair, Florida
William Farris, State Chair, Tennessee
Donald Fowler, State Chair, South Carolina
Joseph Gagan, Finance Dir., Texas State Party,
Texas guest
Peter Galbraith, Vermont State Chair
Bennett Greene, Chrmn, Ways & Means, Vermont
Democratic Party, atty.
Calvin Guest, State Chair Texas
Peter G. Kelly, attorney, Connecticut guest
William Mauer, State Chair Missouri
Natalie O'Neill, Connecticut guest, school-
teacher, wife of State Chair
William O'Neill, State Chair, Connecticut
Gaines Pickett, Exec Asst to Marje Thurman, GA.
James Brendan Ryan, Attorney, Missouri guest
Marjorie Thurman, State Chair, Georgia
Henry Topel, State Chair, Delaware
John G. Trello, Exec Asst to Congressman Butler
Derrick (S.C.-3), South Carolina guest
The Honorable Richard R. Wier, Jr., Attorney
General, Delaware
Gentry Crowell, Tennessee guest
John C. White, Chairman, Democratic National
Committee
Evan Dobelle, Acting Treasurer, Democratic
National Committee
Tim Kraft, Assistant to the President

C. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photo

III. TALKING POINTS:

Brief greeting and photo; thank for their interest and involvement in policies of the Administration; urge them to speak out on programs to Congress and at home.

2783

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 25, 1978

Hamilton Jordan
Jody Powell

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

HARRIS SURVEY -- DETENTE AND
SALT

Jody - Good
Ham - Good
to remember -
JC
Not Before

THE HARRIS SURVEY

For Release: Monday AM, May 22nd, 1978

By Louis Harris

Reports that the American people have turned less favorable toward detente and have cooled on their desire to see the United States and the Soviet Union agree on strategic arms limitations simply have no basis in fact. To the contrary, there appear to be sizable majorities of the public who deeply hope agreements between the world's two leading superpowers can be achieved.

Despite rather widespread claims to the contrary, a recent Harris Survey of 1,563 adults nationwide has found:

--A 71-15 percent majority favors "detente" -- that is, the United States and Russia seeking out areas of agreement and cooperation." A year ago a slightly higher 75-10 percent majority supported detente, while in 1976 a 73-16 percent majority held the same view. By any standard, support for arriving at key agreements between the two countries is substantial and overwhelming.

--Specifically, a 75-12 percent majority favors the U.S. and Russia coming to a new SALT arms control agreement that would limit the number of nuclear warheads and missiles they can deploy. Just a year ago, the margin was 66-8 percent. In the past 14 months, backing for SALT has gone up 9 points. Recently, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and chief arms negotiator Paul Warnke reported that real progress had been made on SALT negotiations and that final agreement might be only a matter of weeks away. It has been suggested that Soviet Chairman Leonid Brezhnev might well be invited to visit President Carter in Washington this summer for a summit meeting, at which new SALT agreements would be announced.

On three other key areas of potential agreement, massive majorities are favorable:

C O N T I N U E D

--On "increasing trade between the U.S. and Russia," a 70-18 percent majority nationwide register their approval, up slightly from the 66-16 percent majority who felt the same way in 1977.

--An agreement between the U.S. and Soviet Union to "end all nuclear weapons testing" meets with 74-17 percent approval by the public. A year ago, a slightly larger 75-12 percent majority favored such an agreement.

--By 63-21 percent, a sizable majority also favors the U.S. granting Russia "the same trading rights with us as most other nations have." This would mean giving the Soviets the "most favored nation" rights enjoyed by other countries with whom we conduct trade.

It is clear from these findings that there is still a favorable climate for detente in this country. Large majorities feel that in a nuclear era, confrontations between the two leading nations in the world must be avoided. This means finding areas of agreement which might then ease tensions.

At the same time, according to recent Harris Surveys, the American people are uneasy about Soviet and Cuban military activities in Africa as well as about violations of human rights within the Soviet Union. And they seem to feel that the U.S. should not hesitate to make forceful representations to the Kremlin on these matters.

What they do not want, however, is to have the progress of the SALT talks and the prospects for increased trade linked too closely with these other issues. The public believes that a policy of pluralism must be a cornerstone of U.S. - Soviet relations in this advanced nuclear age.

C O N T I N U E D

For the Carter administration, agreements on SALT and trade with the Russians could well turn around the dismal 63-29 percent negative ratings that the public has given the President on his conduct of foreign policy. At the heart of this judgment is people's feeling that President Carter has not handled relations with Russia very well. Indeed, they give him a lower rating on this score than any President in the last 15 years.

What a solid majority wants to see is progress in negotiations, patiently and effectively worked out, with no danger to America's security. And that objective can be achieved, in the minds of a 71-15 percent majority, by pursuing the policy of detente.

TABLES TO FOLLOW

T A B L E S

Between April 29 and May 6, the Harris Survey asked a cross-section of 1,563 adults nationwide in in-person interviews:

"Do you favor or oppose detente--that is, the United States and Russia seeking out areas of agreement and cooperation?"

DETENTE WITH RUSSIA

	<u>1978</u> %	<u>1977</u> %	<u>1976</u> %	<u>1975</u> %
Favor	71	75	73	62
Oppose	15	10	16	15
Not Sure	14	15	11	23

"Would you favor or oppose (READ LIST)?"

AGREEMENTS WITH RUSSIA

		<u>1978</u> %	<u>1977</u> %	<u>1975</u> %
The U.S. and Russia coming to a new SALT arms control agreement	Favor	75	66	59
	Oppose	12	8	14
	Not Sure	13	26	27
The U.S. and Russia agreeing to end all nuclear weapons testing	Favor	74	75	--
	Oppose	17	12	--
	Not Sure	9	13	--
The U.S. and Russia increasing trade with each other	Favor	70	66	52
	Oppose	18	16	25
	Not Sure	12	18	23
Russia being given the same trading rights with us as most other nations have	Favor	63	61	55
	Oppose	21	19	23
	Not Sure	16	20	22

-- = Not asked

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1978

ATTENDING THE PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS CEREMONY

Thursday, May 25, 1978
11:00 a.m. (15 minutes)
The Rose Garden
(In case of rain, ceremony
will be in Room 450 OEOB)

From: Stu Eizenstat

Stu

I. PURPOSE

This is an annual ceremony honoring 121 high school seniors from a pool of about 2 million, who were selected on the basis of academic excellence. Students are all races, ethnic backgrounds, and income groups.

Because this year is the 15th anniversary of the Presidential Scholars Program, a special award will be given in honor of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson, who created this program. Lt. Governor Charles Robb and his wife Lynda will attend the ceremony to receive the plaque, which will hang in the LBJ Library in Austin, Texas.

The Program

- 10:45 a.m. Presidential Scholars and Guests gather in The Rose Garden (about 300 persons)
- 10:55 a.m. William Pressly, Chairman of the Commission on Presidential Scholars and President of the Atlanta Historical Society, will preside.
- 11:00 a.m. The President, Mrs. Carter, and Vice President Mondale will arrive. President's remarks to the high school students and presentation of the LBJ Plaque to the Robbs.
- 11:10 a.m. Robbs' acceptance remarks

11:15 a.m. President departs

11:20 a.m. Secretary Califano's remarks.
Presentation of individual awards to
each student

12:00 noon Closing comments. Ernest Boyer,
Commissioner of Education
Ceremony ends.

II. BACKGROUND ON THE PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS PROGRAM

The Program was created by President Johnson 15 years ago to recognize achievement and excellence in the future leaders of the country. Two students are selected from each state with additional students selected from the trust territories and at large. The Commission on Presidential Scholars is responsible for selecting the students.

A series of events for the students climaxes in the awards ceremony held at The White House.

This year is unique for two reasons--first, a special award will go to the LBJ Library in honor of President Johnson's contributions to education, and second, three students were selected not only for academic gifts, but also musical talent.

Audience

There will be about three hundred persons attending the ceremony: HEW officials, high school students, and their parents.

III. PRESS COVERAGE

Full press coverage has been arranged by WH Press Office.

IV. TALKING POINTS

To be submitted by Jim Fallows.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS, ^{JL}ACHSAH NESMITH *df*

SUBJECT: Presidential Scholars

Note: Chairman Pressly is anxious that you make the point that these students do not necessarily come from privileged economic backgrounds. Many come from blue collar families. The Commission does not like to single out individual students, but one girl's parents are missionaries in Zambia. One boy, born in Korea, did not speak English until five years ago. Both parents work in many of these families, at least part time. The scholars include some only children, some from families with six to nine children, most are from families with two or three children. The main thing that separates them from the average, besides their ability, is the fact that only 10 per cent come from homes broken by divorce or separation. At least a couple of them had older sisters or brothers who were Presidential scholars in previous years, but that was not known until after their selection. They plan to become everything from astronautical engineers and biochemists to veterinarians, teachers and writers. Many have made no career choices.

TALKING POINTS TO THE STUDENTS

1. You were selected from among two million high school seniors, strictly on the basis of merit, and your families come from all walks of life, all economic, social and ethnic backgrounds. You come from large cities and small towns in every state and territory. For the first time this year the Commission has included three scholars chosen primarily for their musical talent. But you all have one thing in common -- you have outstanding ability.

That ability, and the opportunity it will open, give you a special responsibility. In this country we have sought from the beginning to remove all artificial barriers to human fulfillment. Some fell quickly, others have taken longer, but over the years we have made great progress toward the goal of providing truly equal opportunity for every American to use whatever talents, energies and skills he or she may possess.

2. Your essays indicate that many of you have made career choices. Others look forward to your college years as an opportunity to explore the wide range of possibilities. I hope you all will remain open to the opportunities that life may present. I knew from an early age that I wanted to be a career naval officer. But I gave that up to go home and be a peanut farmer, and eventually ended up here doing something quite different.

Sometimes life will seem to move in smooth succession from one task to another, even from one triumph to another. But many times you may feel that at best you are going sideways. Many of you may never yet have experienced failure. The worst thing about that is you may grow to fear failure so much that you become afraid to take necessary risks. Failure is never easy, but knowing you can survive it is an important lesson everyone has to learn alone.

3. The dangers don't just lie in failure. In the Old Testament story of Solomon (I Kings 3, II Chron. 1) God offered the young king whatever he wanted. Solomon asked for wisdom and knowledge to govern his people. God was so pleased that He rewarded Solomon with long life and wealth as well. Solomon accomplished things his father, David, had been unable to do. His reign was long and peaceful. The great of his world marveled at his wisdom.

But wisdom is not something that comes in a flash, once and for all time. Solomon turned away from the wisdom of his youth. Most of what comes to us of Solomon's writings express his disillusionment and unhappiness.

"Whatsoever mine eyes desired, I kept not from them," he tells us, but the result was not joy. (Eccles. 2:10) Even the pursuit of knowledge came to irritate him, "Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh." (Eccles. 12:12) He concluded "That which is crooked can not be made straight, and that which is wanting cannot be numbered." (Eccles. 1:15)

Ultimately Solomon came to understand that there is a season for all things, and the only way a person could live happily was "to do good in his life" (Eccles. 3:12) and "enjoy the good of all his labor." (Eccles. 12:13)

PRESENTATION OF MEDALLION TO THE ROBBS

(Note: She is expecting her baby within the week)

1. Lyndon Baines Johnson didn't go straight to college from high school, but returned to school when experience convinced him that he didn't know enough. That is a lesson most of us never stop learning. He was a scholarship student, and worked throughout his college days. That work included taking a year off to teach school, and the memories of the children who were deprived of opportunity by hunger, poverty and lack of recognition never left him. Later as Texas Director of the National Youth Administration he again saw young people deprived of opportunity by lack of education and training.
2. As President he was to turn those memories and the knowledge that children in this country were still being cut off from opportunity into the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and programs such as Headstart and Upward Bound. He wanted to see that every young person in America got, as he put it, "all the education he could absorb." Under the leadership of Lyndon Johnson Federal grants and loan guarantees were established for college students.
3. To reward and encourage academic excellence, he also created the Presidential Scholars program 15 years ago, to honor the brightest high school seniors in the nation.
4. We are continuing his commitment to education. This year we are requesting the largest increase in education funds since his administration. With emphasis on basic skills for disadvantaged children and help to college students from low and middle income families. In addition, I have proposed the creation of a separate Cabinet level Department of Education.

5. I'm proud to present this Medallion to you Lynda and Chuck, in appreciation for your father's legacy of educational opportunity and the pursuit of excellence. I wish your mother could have been with us today, too, but I understand she is meeting Rosalynn in Austin tomorrow. (Mrs. Johnson will introduce her when Mrs. Carter speaks to the Hogg Foundation).

#

2780

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

✓	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
✓	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
✓	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1978

*Called
Mo &
Cong Nix
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRANK MOORE
LES FRANCIS

*F.M./BR
LS*

Scotty Campbell received a call from Congressman Mo Udall this afternoon in which Udall was more "up beat" than we reported to you this morning.

Scotty and Les, however, think you should call him anyway, to give him a boost. The situation on the committee remains very uncertain; we are still short of a working majority.

Talking Points:

1. I know how much you have been doing to get the committee to pull together, and I greatly appreciate your help.
2. I and my staff, as well as Chairman Campbell, stand ready to help whenever you give the signal.
3. Your staying in a leadership position on this issue in the committee is essential if we are to be successful this year.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

26 May 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICK HUTCHESON

Bill Simon for 24

SUBJECT:

Status of Presidential Requests

MCINTYRE:

1. (5/18) Comment on the memo from Secretary Vance concerning the foreign service legislative proposal to permit voluntary retirements with full annuities after 10/1/78 -- Done.

done

SECRETARY CALIFANO:

1. (5/11) We need a good director of the Bilingual Education Office, preferably an Hispanic-American. Please assess and keep the President informed. What percent of employees are Spanish/Americans? -- In Progress, (status report included in 5/27 weekly report).

done

SECRETARY VANCE:

1. (5/16) (and Zbig) Prepare a reply for the President to sign to President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica -- In Progress (with Zbig, expected 5/30).

SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL:

1. (5/20) (and Schlesinger, Eizenstat) Wait until after 5/23 to make the announcement of oil import investigation. Let the President see the text; emphasize the tentative nature of the investigation -- Done, (Treasury issued press release, but nothing to be published in the Federal Register; more detailed report to come from Stu on 5/30).

done

FALLOWS:

1. (5/11) List many individual ideas and items and then see the President regarding the Naval Academy speech -- Done.

done

LIPSHUTZ:

1. (5/2) Check with the CAB regarding the Bermuda II Agreement and Logan Airport (Expedite) -- In Progress (with Stu who is preparing a letter for your signature to the Speaker, expected 5/30).
2. (5/7) Call American Express about their attempted sale of "Official White House Silverware" (Expedite)-- Done. (5/17) Go public with this without delay unless American Express acts immediately -- In Progress, (American Express has sent response to Lipshutz, expected to be received 5/30).

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
✓	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
✓	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
✓	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
✓	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAF SHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
May 26, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT:

Weekly Mail Report (Per Your Request)

Below are statistics on Presidential and First Family:

<u>INCOMING</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 5/19</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 5/26</u>
Presidential	32,965	26,525
First Lady	2,930*	2,610*
Amy	310	445
<u>Other First Family</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>70</u>
TOTAL	36,330	29,650

BACKLOG

Presidential	4,335	3,175
First Lady	95	125
Amy	0	0
<u>Other</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	4,430	3,300

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENTIAL MAIL ANALYZED

Agency Referrals	8%	9%
WH Correspondence	57%	53%
Unanswerable Mail	18%	19%
White House Staff	4%	4%
<u>Other</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>15%</u>
TOTAL	100%	100%

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

Form Letters	2,514	0
Form Post Cards	4,385	4,725
Mail Addressed to White House Staff	15,479	14,260

cc: Senior Staff

*Not Included Above: IWY Propaganda--562 W/E 5/26
265 W/E 5/19

MAJOR ISSUES IN
CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ADULT MAIL
Week Ending 5/26/78

ISSUES	PRO	CON	COMMENT ONLY	NUMBER OF LETTERS
Support for Proposed Middle East Aircraft Sale	14%	86%	0	609
Support for Labor Law Reform Legislation (1)	1%	99%	0	496
Support for Protest Against Cambodian Abuses	100%	0	0	294
Support for Treasury Proposal to Serialize Firearms	0	100%	0	288
Support for Supply of Paraquat Spray to Mexico	0	100%	0	206
Support for President's Statements re: Legal and Medical Professions	61%	37%	0	202
Suggestions re: Tax Reform Package	0	0	100%	193
Support for Proposed Reduction of Military Installations	1%	99%	0	170
Suggestions re: Middle East Peace	0	0	100%	137
Support for Production of Neutron Weapons	43%	57%	0	123
			TOTAL	2,718

(1) SUPPORT FOR LABOR LAW REFORM LEGISLATION (99% Con)

Repeating assertions made earlier this year, writers are saying that the bill gives an unfair advantage to the unions and that it will increase inflation and worsen unemployment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1978

2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM*

PER YOUR REQUEST

I asked the Curator's office to prepare a background paper on the Presidential Seal including its history and changes.

I have attached this background information and a copy of the Truman Executive Order which authorized the changes in the Seal which we discussed.

I have marked pertinent sections

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1978

TO: Frank Moore

FROM: The Office of the Curator

RE: History of the Presidential Seal

The Presidential Seal and Flag are standardized today in accordance with Executive Order 9646 (October 25, 1945) promulgated by President Harry S. Truman. In this order, the Coat of Arms of the President is described in detailed heraldic terminology. The Seal is established as this Coat of Arms encircled by the words "Seal of the President of the United States", while the Flag is a dark blue rectangular field on which the Coat of Arms is centered. A color rendition of the seal, which is actually slightly modified from the Executive Order standards, was set into the wall above the door from the Cross Hall to the Blue Room during the Truman renovation of the White House.

History: 1) The first documented eagle device emblematic of the President was used on invitations during the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes. The spread-winged eagle central to this gold embossing was presumably derived from that on the Great Seal of the United States. However, the placement of the motto banner around the head of the eagle differed between the two seals; and the collection of stars encircled by cloud puffs on the Great Seal was replaced by stars on both sides of the banner and a surmounting arc of clouds. It is uncertain whether this symbol was merely an erroneous rendering of the Great Seal through artistic license, or if it were a purposeful alteration

That emblem differs from the present Seal only in that the eagle looked to its left towards the arrow-grasping talon and

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

that the stars were grouped seven above the banner and six below, which is now nine and four respectively.

This emblem, with only minor changes in proportion or small detail was still in use during the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson as indicated by extant invitations.

2) In 1903 a stone and inlaid bronze seal was installed in the floor of the Entrance Hall on the State Floor in conjunction with the Theodore Roosevelt renovation of the White House. This circular seal, which is framed by the legend "The Seal of the President of the United States", differs more from the present seal than does the stationery seal. The eagle's head is more raised,, and all of the stars are grouped above the banner - ten stars in an arc below the cloud band with three stars inside that arc. As on the stationery, the eagle still faces to its left.

It is unknown who was responsible for this design - President Roosevelt, his architects (McKim, Mead & White), or the craftsman who executed it; but a lack of standardized criteria is suggested. This seal was moved to its present location above the door from the Ground Floor Corridor to the Diplomatic Reception Room during the Truman renovation.

3) The first Presidential Flag was adopted by the Navy Department by General Order 300, August 9, 1882:

"The flag of the President of the United States shall consist of a blue ground with the arms of the United States in the center...". An 1882 illustration of this flag, however, shows that the Great Seal was not strictly used, again differing mostly in the placement of the stars above the eagle. On this flag a simple arc of stars, without clouds, was used.

4) By Executive Order 2390 (May 29, 1916), President Woodrow Wilson made the first executive effort to standardize the Presidential Flag. It was established "in accordance with the plan accompanying and forming part of this order."

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, by General Order 257 (January 2, 1917), interpreted and annotated this order:

The new design of the President's Flag referred to in the Executive Order consists of a blue field with four white stars, one in each corner, similar to the admiral's flag, and in the center a white spread eagle with red, white and blue shield on the body, the design being very similar to the seal of the United States. This spread-eagle design is based upon the seal which has been used in the White House for many years as the personal seal of the President.

Presumably the personal seal mentioned by Daniels was that on the stationery rather than that set in the Entrance Hall floor, the only significant change being in the number of stars above and below the motto banner.

A modified version of this flag emblem appears on the date stone for the East Wing of the White House (1942). It differs by having a single arc of stars above the eagle.

5) When President Truman created a Presidential Coat of Arms, Seal, and Flag based on that 1916 flag emblem, he made the following changes:

a) the all white eagle was changed to a naturally-colored American bald eagle;

b) its head was turned from its left to its right, that being the traditional heraldic side of honor, so also to face the olive branch of peace rather than the arrows of preparedness for war;

c) the banner and the four stars below it were moved to correspond to the shift of the head; and

d) the eagle was encircled by an additional row of stars, one for each state in the Union.

6) The use of the Presidential Seal has been defined by Executive Orders issued by President Eisenhower (E.O. 10860, Section 4 - February 5, 1960) and President Nixon (E.O. 11649 - February 16, 1972).

hibitions issued by the said military commander.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 24, 1945.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9646

COAT OF ARMS, SEAL, AND FLAG OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

The Coat of Arms of the President of the United States shall be of the following design:

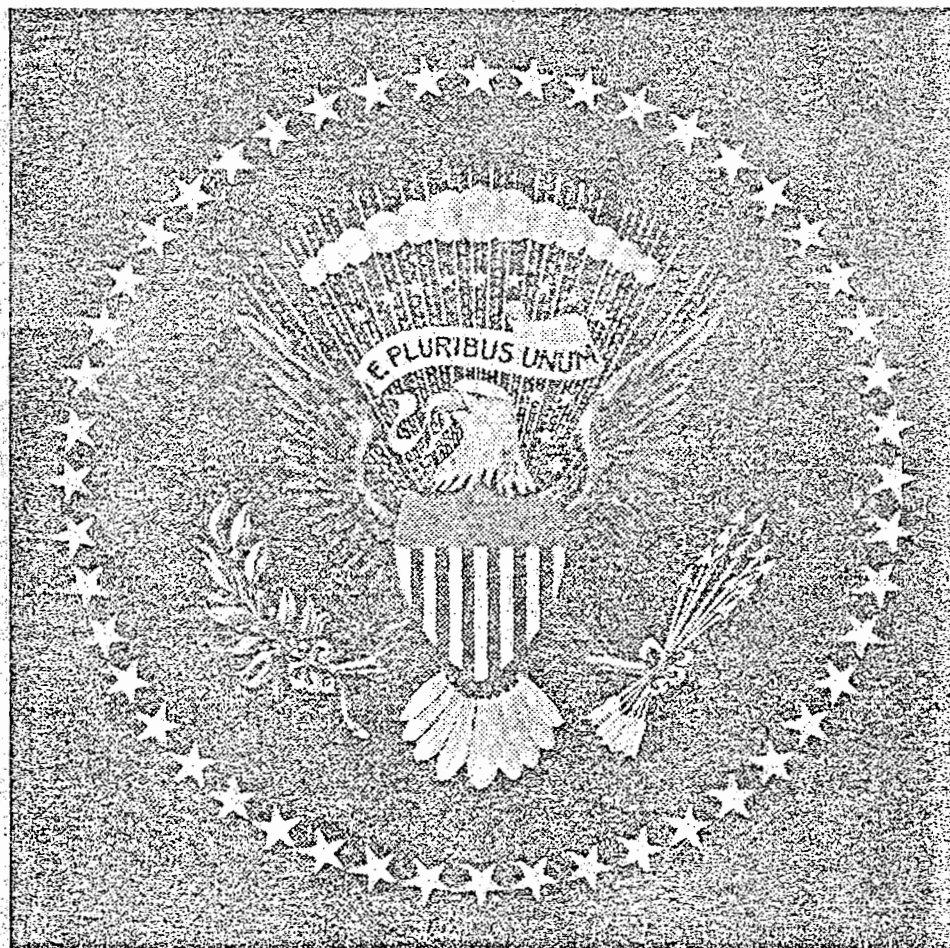
SHIELD: Paleways of thirteen pieces argent and gules, a chief azure; upon

the breast of an American eagle displayed holding in his dexter talon an olive branch and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows all proper, and in his beak a white scroll inscribed "E PLURIBUS UNUM" sable.

CREST: Behind and above the eagle a radiating glory or, on which appears an arc of thirteen cloud puffs proper, and a constellation of thirteen mullets argent.

The whole surrounded by white stars arranged in the form of an annulet with one point of each star outward on the imaginary radiating center lines, the number of stars conforming to the number of stars in the union of the Flag

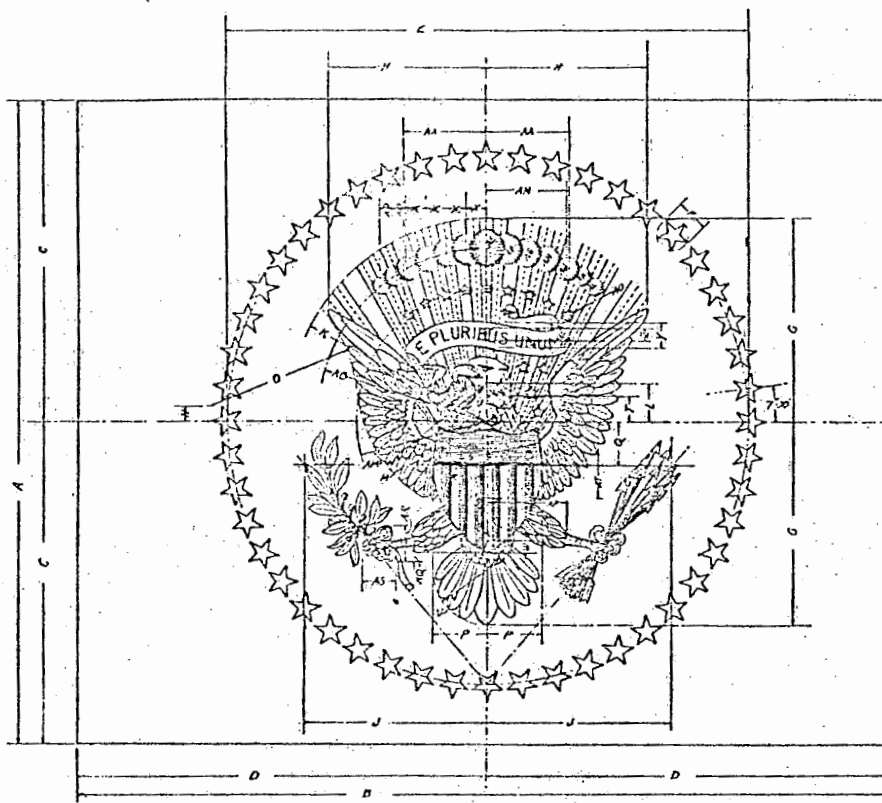
THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG



of the United States as established by the act of Congress approved April 4, 1819, 3 Stat. 415.

The Seal of the President of the United States shall consist of the Coat of Arms encircled by the words "Seal of the President of the United States."

The Color and Flag of the President of the United States shall consist of a dark blue rectangular background of sizes and proportions to conform to military and naval custom, on which shall appear the Coat of Arms of the President in proper colors. The proportions



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DESIGN TO HOIST OF FLAG																			
DIMENSIONS OF DESIGN	A (HOIST)	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
RELATIVE DIMENSIONS	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ
.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434	.0434

SPECIFICATIONS

Flag base—blue.

Stars, large and small—white.

Shield:

Chief—light blue.

Stripes—white and red.

Eagle:

Wings, body, upper legs—shades of brown.

Head, neck, tail—white, shaded gray.

Beak, feet, lower legs—yellow.

Talons—dark gray, white high lights.

Arrows—white, shaded gray.

Olive branch:

Leaves, stem—shades of green.

Olives—light green.

Rays—yellow.

Clouds—white, shaded gray.

Scroll—white with gray shadows.

Letters—black.

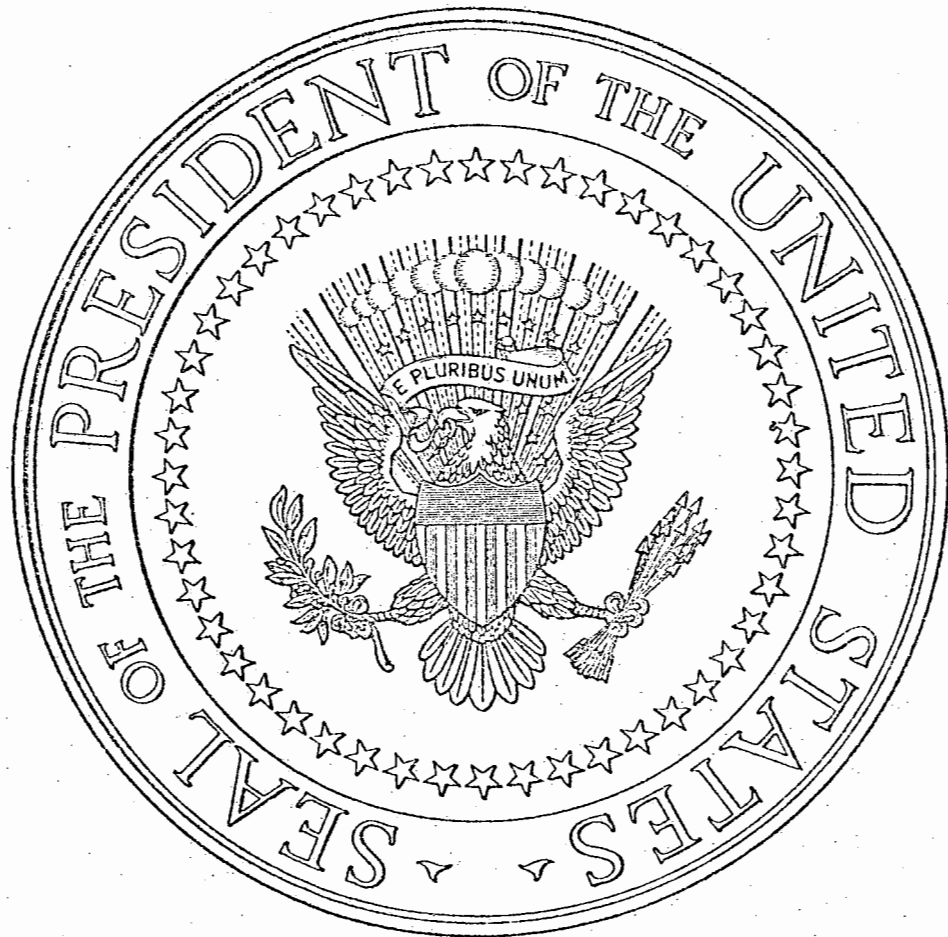
All dimensions are exclusive of heading and hems.

Device to appear on both sides of flag but

will appear reversed on reverse side of flag,

except that the motto shall read from left to right on both sides.

THE PRESIDENT'S SEAL



of the elements of the Coat of Arms shall be in direct relation to the hoist, and the fly shall vary according to the customs of the military and naval services.

That portion of Executive Order No. 2390 of May 29, 1916, pertaining to the illustration and requirements for the President's Flag is revoked.

The Coat of Arms, Seal, and Color and Flag shall be as described herein and as set forth in the illustrations and specifications which accompany this order and which are hereby made a part thereof.

These designs shall be used to represent the President of the United States exclusively.

This order shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 25, 1945.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9647

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GIVING OF PUBLIC NOTICE AND THE PRESENTATION OF VIEWS IN CONNECTION WITH FOREIGN TRADE AGREEMENTS¹

Executive Order No. 6750 of June 27, 1934, is hereby amended to read as follows:

WHEREAS section 4 of the act approved June 12, 1934, 48 Stat. 945, as

¹ Codified as Part 55 of Title 22, *infra*.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C/

26 May 1978

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON *R.H.*
SUBJECT: Memos Not Submitted

1. HUGH CARTER NOTE. In the middle of June, John Simpson will become head of the Presidential Protection Division of the Secret Service. Dick Keiser will be promoted to Deputy Assistant Director, Protective Operations.
2. BOB LIPSHUTZ sent you a copy of his remarks at last Sunday's Soviet Jewry Solidarity Day Rally, and of a press release by the Rev. Msgr. George Higgins criticizing the remarks made by Senator Packwood at the same Rally.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

May 22, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER 

SUBJECT: Dick Keiser

The Secret Service has informed me that approximately the middle of June, Dick Keiser will be promoted to Deputy Assistant Director, Protective Operations.

Taking his place as head of the Presidential Protective Division will be John Simpson.

I will get with Fran to arrange a convenient time for you to meet John Simpson, and say farewell to Dick Keiser.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bob Lipshutz *BL*
SUBJECT: The Soviet Jewry Solidarity Day Rally
In New York City Last Sunday

I thought that you might be interested in seeing this letter and statement issued by Reverend Monsignor George G. Higgins, who appeared on the program.

Also attached is a copy of the final remarks which I made.

Thank you for your assistance.